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"Polishing" compounds, which contain chalk and other gritty substances, should not be used. They destroy the lacquer which covers brasswork, just as varnish covers furniture.



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Coffee (25c. lb.) and sell-

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Humphrey Coffee and Tea Co., New York,

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Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Gcod. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c., 25c., 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money

Annual Sale, Ten Million Boxes.

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To-day—not to-morrow.

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cious, too appetizing to

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of coffee, but his ideas of honesty were not up to

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Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Antiseptic and Hygienic.

A HAIR INVIGORATOR .- Just what its name implies. It supplies nourishment, the elements of growth, which, when absorbed by the hair strengthens and beautifies it in the same way that sap glorifles the foliage of a tree. Even when the follicles are seemingly dead, if the scalp is massaged daily with Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic a vigorous growth will be produced. It has honestly ea.ned its title of "the great hair grower." It stimulates the most stunted growth and makes the hair magnificently healthy and beautiful.

MME, YALE'S HAIR TONIC is prized equally by men and women, particularly when the half begins to weaken or fade. Cures baldness, gray ness, splitting of the hair, dandruff and all disestes of the hair, scalp and beard. One application stops hair falling. A nursery requisite; no mother should neglect to use it for her boys and girls; when the hair is made strong in childhood t remains proof against disease and retains its vigor and youthfulness throughout life.

MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC is a colorless, fragrant, delightful hair dressing; neither sticky, gritty nor greasy; makes the hair soft, fluffy and glossy. Contains no artificial coloring; would not the whitest hair; restores original color by invigorating the scalp and re-establishing natural circulation and proper distribution of the live coloring matter. Beautiful hair redeems the plainest countenance and any one can secure it by using Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic. Now in three sizes.

Large Size . . . 79c. Medium Size . . . 42c. Small Size . . . 19c.

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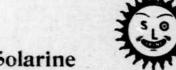
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Will Give Thanks for Their Prosperity in America.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH A PER PETUAL MEMORIAL.

Remarkable Growth in Numbers and Wealth of the Race in This Country and Especially in New York.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago

NEW YORK, June 5, 1905.

A committee of fifteen has been appointed to arrange for the proper commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States. The anniversary of their actual landing occurred September 24, 1904. The first official grant from the Dutch West India Company, permitting them to live in the New Netherlands, was signed April 26, 1855, and this event was celebrated by a banquet on the evening of April 29 last. It is proposed to arange a national celebration next Thanksgiving day, and all the Jews of the United States will be asked to paticipate. The plan is to hold religious services simultaneously in every synagogue in the country, to give thanks to God for the blessings enjoyed in this country by the Jewish people, and to erect some appropriate memorial as an acknowledgment of those blessings. The money to pay for it is to be raised by public subscription among the Jews of the United States, and committees will be appointed in every city, town and village where Jews are living. The form of this memorial has not as yet been decided upon. Numerous suggestions have been made, and are now under consideration by the committee of fifteen. It is desired to make it mittee of fifteen. It is desired to make it a perpetual token of gratitude and thanksgiving from the Jewish people to the American republic. It may be a monument; it may be an educational fund, or some institution of charity may be founded for the benefit of the entire world. The committee consists of Jacob H. Schiff,

The committee consists of Jacob H. Schiff, chairman; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Samuel Greenbaum, David Guggenheim, Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, Max J. Kohler, Edward Lauterbach, Adolph Lewisohn, Lewis Marshall, Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon W. Rosendale, William Solamon, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Stern, Oscar S. Straus and Mayer Sulsberger S. Straus and Mayer Sulsberger.

Nearly 800,000 New York Jews.

According to Phillip Cowen, editor of the American Hebrew, there are altogether 1,-500,000 Jews in the United States, of whom nearly 800,000 may be found within the lmits of Greater New York, and that number has increased from 100,000 during the last twenty years. There used to be only one Ghetto in this city. Today there are five. n one of them, in the southern part of the city on the East Side, between the Bowery and the river. Bowery and the river, are not less than 400,000 Jews; in another, in the northern part of the city, west of 8th avenue and part of the city, west of 8th avenue and above 90th street, are 125,000; in a settlement in the Bronx are 50,000; in Williamsburg 60,000, and on Long Island, in east New York, there is a community of 70,000 people known as Brownsville, of whom 99 per cent are Jews. For a mile in one direction and half a mile in the other every building is occupied by Jews, mostly Russians. The greater part of them is imployed in the city of New York and goes back and forth daily on the cars. In addition to those I have mentioned, Mr. Cowen estimates that there are at least 75,000 Jews scattered outside of the Ghettos in

different parts of the city.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, secretary of the Presbyterian Church extension committee, told me the other day that there are 175,one the other day that there are 175,-000 more Jews in New York city than in the whole German empire, and twenty times as many as there are in Palestine. He bases his estimates upon the death rate, birth ate and marriages, and says that the Jewsh population of this city exceeds that of all the countries of Europe, except Austria

and Russia "The people of German parentage in the city of New York," said Dr. Laidlaw, "numbered 789,782 by the census of 1900. "For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles." Chas. H. Halpun, 109 Rivington St., New York, N. Y. The second element in the make-up of the city are pure-blooded Americans, who numbered 737,477. The third are Irish, with 725,511; the fourth are Russians, 296,266; the Italians come next, with 220,408, and the Austro-Hungarians have 201,971." Dr. Laidlaw thinks that the next census

will show a million Jews in New York city. In October, 1903, there were 1.893,730 Protestants, 1,250,000 Roman Catholics and 675,000 Jews in New York. Chicago stands second in the number of Jews, having about 100,000. According to

the Jewish Year Book there are Jews in every state and territory of the United The tax lists of New York show that \$91,-918,200 worth of real estate belonging to Protestant denominations is exempt from taxation; \$34,419,100 Roman Catholic property, and \$12,428,800 worth of Jewish prop-

erty, which includes real estate actually used for religious and benevolent purposes. Jews Aided Columbus.

A recent publication asserts that Jews no only furnished the discoverer of America with important astronomical books and instruments, which helped him to guide his ship through unknown seas, but they bore most of the expense of the first and second voyages. The quadrant which Columbus used in taking his observations was the in-vention of Levi ben Gerson, and was called by him "Jacob's staff." The money to pay for the first voyage was furnished by Louis Santangel, a Jewish merchant of Valencia who had a contract with the government to collect taxes. When Queen Isabella pro-posed to offer her jewels in pawn, Santangel assured her that he would advance the assured her that he would advance the funds without interest, and he did furnish about \$160,000 of our money. The famous letter of Columbus, describing the events of his voyage, and which was sent overand from Lisbon after his return from America, was addressed to Santangel. Six Jews accompanied Columbus on the first voyage. They were Louis de Torres, Alfonzo de la Calla, Rodrigo Sanchez, Gabriel Sanchez, Marco and Bernel. The two latter were the ships' doctors. Rodrigo Sanchez was the first to see land; Louis de Forres was the first to tread American soll The expenses of the second voyage came also from the Jews, being paid from the proceeds of the sale of confiscated lands and other property under the expulsion edict of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The only Jews allowed to remain in Spain after this edict were a little colony in Toledo, who claimed exemption on the ground that their ancestor was a member of the sanhedrim before which Christ was tried and voted against the crucifixion.

First Jewish Arrivals. The first Jews to arrive in New York

were refugees from the oppressions of the Roman Church in Portugal, and they came by way of Brazil and the West Indies, where they had sought an asylum in vain. The party numbered twenty-three. As some of them had no money to pay their passages, their baggage was seized and sold at auction, and two of the leaders were imprisoned as hostages pending the payment. They behaved well and prospered, and attracted others of their race so rapidly that Gov. Stuyvesant took alarm and recom-Gov. Stuyvesant took alarm and recommended their eviction in a letter to the Dutch West India Company. But his recommendation was rejected. The directors wrote him that such action was impolitic, because a large number of shares in the company were held by Jews, and on April 28, 1655, a formal permit was issued for them "to sail to and trade in New Netherlands, and to live and remain there, provided the poor among them shall not become a burden to the company or the community, but be supported by their own nation." The Jews have faithfully observed this condition.

They were however, subjected to much humiliation. They were not permitted to own land; they were prohibited from sell-

in a district then outside the city limits, but now in the center of the lower East

but now in the center of the lower East Side.

The refusal of the Dutch to permit the Jews to engage in retail trade has had a powerful influence upon the commercial development of New York city, because it drove them into the importing, exporting and wholesale business, which they have practically monopolized for the last century. If you will take a street car up or down Broadway you will notice that nearly all the signs in the wholesale district bear Jewish names; and they control a large number of the big department stores also. Altman, Saks, Stern Bros., and Bloomingdale, are all Jews; Arnold, of Arnold & Constable, comes of Jewish stock; Macy's great store is owned by Strauss Bros., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; Siegel & Cooper, Henry Siegel and many other big retail firms that I mention are all Jews. Although the members of the first colony had their baggage seized to pay their passage, the property holdings of the Jews of New York are now estimated at \$70,000,000 and their wholesale trade last year was estimated at \$950,000,000 in this city alone.

It is an interesting fact that John Jacob Astor learned his trade from Hayman

It is an interesting fact that John Jacob Astor learned his trade from Hayman Levy, a Jewish fur dealer, who employed him in 1786 to beat furs for a dollar a day; and, as Louis Marshall has observed, "this constitutes no blot on the Astor family Until 1812 nearly all the Jews in New York were Spaniards and Portuguese. Then German Jews began to come in, having been driven out by the Napoleonic wars. As late as 1882 the majority in the Ghettos were German Jews, but the restrictive edicts of Alexander III banished from Russia a great army which took refuge in New

sla a great army which took refuge in New York. Now it is estimated that two-thirds or more of the Jewish population of this city are of Russian origin.

Jews Among the Leaders.

The Jews have held many important positions in our national, state and municipal governments. Several Jews have been presidents of the board of aldermen of New York; there are always three or four in the state legislature and in the conin the state legislature and in the con-gressional delegation from this city. Julius M. Meyer, the present attorney general of New York, is a Jew. They have been as successful in the professions as in trade, and it is asserted in Jewish publications that at least thirty-three per cent of the lawyers in the city of New York belong to that race. They have been equally prominent in education. You would be in-terested to look over the list of teachers in the public schools of New York, and in the public schools of New York, and the catalogue of students in the normal schools, which show a large proportion of Jewish names. The Irish only surpass them in this respect. Joseph Pulitzer and Adolph Lewisohn have given large sums to Columbia University, and Annie Nathan Meyer was one of the founders of Barnard College, the woman's department of that institution. The assessed valuation of Jewish educational and charitable institutions in New York is \$6,516,500.

A majority of the New York theaters are owned or controlled by Jews; Heinrich Con-ried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and his predecessors, Maurice Grau and Strakosch, were all Jews. A majority of the piano and singing teachers in the city belong to the Jewish race, and several of the most successful composers. The mother of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was a Jewess. I have frequently heard it asserted that Theodore Roosevelt and even George Washington had a strain of Jewish blood in

ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

Program of Races for Montgomery County Fair. Special Correspondence of The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 5, 1905. The race committee of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society has announced the following program of races for the annual fair to be held here August 22, 23, 24

August 23-2.15 trot; purse, \$500. 2.22 pace; purse, \$300. Running, open to all, six furlongs and repeat; purse, \$24.

August 24-Free-for-all trot or pace; purse, \$500. 2.35 pace; purse, \$300. 2.20 trot; purse. \$400. Running, mile dash; rot; purse. purse, \$200. August 25-Trot or pace, open to horses owned in Montgomery county three months

prior to day of race; purse, \$300. 2.30 trot or pace; purse, \$300. Running, six furlongs and repeat; purse, \$200.

The closing exercises of Miss Mary Brewer's Primary School were held in Lyd-dane's Hall. They proved pleasing and were attended by a large number of patrons and friends of the institution. The

program included recitations, music, distribution of prizes and an address by Mr. Charles W. Prettyman of Rockville The funeral of Mrs. Annie England, wife of Mr. John G. England, who died early Saturday morning of pneumonia, took place this morning from Christ Episcopal Church A large number of relatives and friends of the deceased attended. Rev. Thomas J. Packard, rector of the church, officiated and the interment was at Rockville ceme-

tery. Messrs. Spencer C. Jones, John L. Dawson, William V. Bouic, Joseph Reading, William W. Welsh and David H. Warfield acted as pallbearers. There were numerous handsome floral tributes. Miss Mary Owens, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, is reported to be dangerously ill of blood poisoning. It is understood that her illness is the result of her foot be-coming rubbed by her shoe, the dye from the stocking producing the blood poison. Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Edwin B. Prescott, who died here Saturday morning of paralysis and other troubles,

were held this afternoon at the Corcoran

Hotel, Rev. Thomas J. Packard, rector of

Christ Episcopal Church, officiating. Only

members of the immediate family and a very few intimate friends attended. The interment was at Rockville cemetery HYATTSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Rights of Way Obtained for New Electric Railway.

Special Correspondence of The Star. HYATTSVILLE, Md., June 6, 1905. Arthur Ernest, arrested in Washington Sunday morning on the charge of having secured a loan of \$5 on a horse and buggy belonging to Edward Hardesty, a resident of Annapolis road, was brought to Bladensburg yesterday and given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace A. H. Dahler. Ernest was convicted of theft, and in default of \$500 bond was taken to jail this morning to await the action of the

grand jury. Hattie Dorsey, colored, was taken before Justice Dahler yesterday morning, charged with disturbing the public peace. In default of payment of \$5 fine and costs Hattie was sent to jail for thirty days. The work of making preliminary surveys for the Anacostia, Surrattsville and Bran-

dywine electric railway has proceeded as far as Henson's branch, beyond Silver Hill, Prince George county, and Engineer William H. Benton of Hyattsville states that practically all the rights of way have been secured. This road begins at the intersection of Harrison and Monroe streets, Anacostia, and proceeds in the District of Columbia to the Walker road, where it leaves the District and runs past Silver Hill. Camp Springs, Surrattsville, T. B., and ends at Brandywine, the junction of the Pope's Creek and Southern Maryland steam

railways. The charter obtained from Congress requires the company to begin operations within six months, and Engineer Benton states that this provision will be compiled with. The is no time required for the completion of the work in Prince George county, but it is expected the road will be in operation in about two years. The charter permits the company to haul small ter permits the company to haul small fruits, milk and garden products, and the fact that free transfers are to be given over the lines of the Anacostia and Potonac river railway in the District of Colum bla means that truckers can get their profuce to market easily and cheaply.

The length of the road is between eigh-

teen and twenty miles, with single track The roadbed is to be of the most modern and substantial character, the rails extra heavy. A speed of about twenty-five miles an hour is expected to be obtained.

Committee of Jewish Women to Meet. Arrangements have been made for a

Two Central Bodies of Immense Proportion.

SEEN BY REPORTER

TOOK TEN DAYS TO PASS A GIVEN POINT.

Beginning of Russian Retreat at Shoke Was Orderly and They Left a Clean Field.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. KUROKI'S ARMY, NEAR TIEHLING, March 25, 1905.

The first realization of the immensity of

the Japanese forces was brought home to

the observer when the two central armies rolled across the Shaho on the morning of the 8th of March in the wake of the retreating Russians. Hitherto during the battle parts of two or three brigades of infar.try, with a few battalions of reserves, a dozen or more batteries, with pack trains and field hospitals, were all that one person could see in the mountainous country of the great armies engaged. But when the whole array moved northward with its impediments following it was an impressive host. Looking from the heights where the Russian batteries had been one could see many khaki-colored processions for miles or either hand emerging from the valleys and passes where the Japanese had been cencentrating since October, streaming cross the dry bed of the river and the narrow channels of ice and winding away among the bare hills and sandy plains northward. It was a business-like army swathed in dark blue and khaki, with no spectacular show of gold braid nor brass, and hardly a touch of color except the scarlet blankets worn over the shoulders. Most of the ranks were boys yet, but they were toughened by a year of campaigning into hardy veterans. They plodded on silently, as usual, with no show of rejoicing over victory, without confusion or exdied officers. Japanese dominion over Manchurla was spreading at the rate of two miles an hour. By the river banks were fields of kaoliang, which had stood unharvested since fall between the lines of hostile cannon, and through these were swarming men, women and children, reaping and stacking their crops. The Chinaman fritters away no time gaping at vic-torious armies when a few dollars are to be gathered. For ten days from that morning the whole

ccuntry within the area of the fighting was covered with a mist of fine dust, stirred up by the feet of more than a million men and animals. It never settled for a minute; it choked the throat and blinded the eyes, sifted under clothing, made food gritty and turned all water into mud. The flames from burning houses and stacks of grain showed through it in the night like the noon through the fog. The sand storms, which began on the second day of the pursuit and continued at intervals for a week, came from the north directly into the faces of the Japanese and made the discomfort and hardship worse. There was great contrast between the country south of the Shaho and north of it. The villages toward Mukden were larger and more prosperous, with better buildings, and the picturesque temples and tombs surrounded by groves of dark green firs made a welcome temples. August 22-2.50 trot or pace, open to horses owned in Montgomery county three months prior to race; purse, \$100. Running, and monotonous hills. Chinese families gathered in front of their houses. of dark green firs made a welcom and greeted the Japanese Doubtless they were equally ready to acclaim the Russians, and denounce the Japanese, when it was politic. Outside the larger towns Chinese officials wearing their robes of office and buttons on their with banners and soldiers in gaudy uniforms received the Japanese generals, and Gen. Kuroki and his staff rode into the villarge where his headquarters are now through a double file of villagers kneeling on both sides of the road.

Russian Retreat.

The beginning of the Russian retreat from the Shaho was orderly, and they left a clean field. None of their portable effects worth taking had been abandoned, except hundreds of stacks of tin cases in the trenches and huts containing cartridges. Toward evening of that day Gen. Kuoki's troops overtook their rear guards

eight or nine miles north of the Shaho, and from that time the retreat became a scramble for safety. At the various sup-ply stations huge piles of grain were fired and smouldered for days. The pursuit con-tinued all through the night of the Sth, and the right division of Kuroki's army came to the branch line of railroad running from Mukden to the mines at Fushun. On the morning of the 9th the sand storm began which threw both sides into confu-sion and made orderly retreat or pursuit on a large scale impossible. All the telegraph wires connecting the headquarters and the different divisions were blown down, so that each contingent proceeded largely on its own responsibility. The left division crossed the Hunho under cover of the thick dust clouds without a battle. Apparently the Russian commander was afraid to risk a defense on such a day, even in the elab-orate works which should have made the Hunho the most formidable line of defense perhaps because his own men were in a panic. Probably this was the decisive day of the battle, for the Japanese forces west of Mukden were being pressed hard and the brigade on the extreme left was almost wiped out. Had Bildering repulsed Kuroki two or three days at the Hunho the Russian reserves might have been able to turn the tide at Mukden. Good generalship and the tide at Mukden. Good generalship and good fortune made history otherwise. Kuropatkin had hurried his reserves from Mukden east to Fushun, as the Japanese had planned that he should, and then hurried them back to Mukden, but only too The Japanese center army from Ku roki's left was pushing past Mukden to the north and Kuroki's left division was marching still further north, protecting its right flank. Having lost the Hunho the Russian central army left Mukden to its fate and continued in its disorderly retreat to Tieh-ling. That all their dead were left where they fell showed what the retreat had become. On the morning of the 10th the left division again encountered the Russian rear guard in considerable force northeast of Mukden, and as the Russians attempted to make a stand they were beaten in two en-gagements, and in the afternoon the divis-ion arrived at the town of Sana, ten miles beyond Mukden, on the main road from Mukden to Tiehling.

Until the 10th the army had been pushed forward day and night in the face of every difficulty to draw the attention of the Russians from Mukden, and the men were nearly exhausted by their forced march. The military roads from Fushun to Tiehling wound along the plains among sharp hills, and the division followed this to get to the north of Mukden, while Gen. Linevitch took most of his men directly north through the mountains, with the Japanese right army pursuing. Several times the Japanese army pursuing. Several times the Japanese had brushes with the rear guard, but no important action until the 14th, when they approached the range of high, steep hills seven miles southeast of Tiehling, which was strategically the strongest defense of the city. There was a broad level plain in front of the hills and no avenue of approach for an attacking force except to cross this plain under such cover as could be found in the gullles and behind occassional ridges. Consequently it was decided to attempt the night attack with the bayo-net once more, and thus the first line of below the hills was gained. For the general advance on the morning of the 14th two battalions were assigned for a frontal attack, one for a diversion on the right and the largest force of eight on the left.

Retired in Haste.

was impossible because the slope before them was almost too steep to be scaled een with no resistance. A lower hill to the west and in front was vulnerable on its west flank, and after an artillery en-gagement the main body occupied this. Night stopped the fighting and before morn-ing the Russians had retired in haste, leav-

JAPAN'S BIG ARMIES IT'S SO GOOD

THAT IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE

Ceylon and India Tea always pure, delicious and wholesome. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN. Trial packets 10c.

Sold only in lead packets-never in bulk-by all grocers. HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

of the city, equipped elaborately with a long chain of trenches and well constructed gun positions, which held twenty-four guns. While the general of division was reconthe 15th another Japanese brigade from the south began to engage one of the Rus-sian batteries. This partly exposed the Russian flank to the enemy and thirty-six Japanese guns were concentrated in a bombardment of that position. Darkness again interrupted the work after an hour's bombardment, and again the Russians retreated, abandoning without serious resist-ance their most valuable depot between Mukden and Harbin, which was their strongest military position as well. Gen. Kuropatkin had been there in his special train until the afternoon of the 15th t was said. When the first Japanese company entered the settlement at one in the morning they captured the station master and two other officers who had been left with orders to apply the torch at the last moment, but only a few buildings were burned and there were valuable stores of

nunitions undamaged. No more dramatic encounter occurred during this eventful week than the capture of the 5th and 19th Regiments of Russian crowd of soldiers from other organizations and camp followers attaching themselves guns. The fight was short and decisive. a hundred thousand,

The Russians could not stand in the oper fields under the shrapnel and soon scattered like sheep, while many parties waved towels and handkerchiefs, to surrender. The Japanese had only two hundred casualtles, while dead and wounded Russians were all over the field. During the rest of the day the Japanese were occupied hunting for Russians in all the surrounding country. They had broken up into small parties, were fleeing in every direction, some trying to get back to Mukden, others to find roads of escape northward, and many hiding in the ravines and in Chinese houses. However brave they were in fighting when cornered some made spectacles of themselves hardly to be expected of men of a military race. Doubtless the men were unnerved by the strain of long fighting, but the Siberians captured earlier in the war bore themselves with the dignity of soldiers. Whether the European troops who have been sent to the east are the best quality of the Russian army there is no means of judging, but certainly they have not compared favorably in physique or fighting qualities with the Siberians, par-ticularly the east Siberian sharpshooters, That is the opinion of the Japanese offi-cers. The total of prisoners taken that rifles by Kuroki's left division on the morning of the lith. In the panic which prevailed at Mukden then these two regiments left at three in the morning with no general commanding them, and a mixed heavily bearded, all unwashed for days. Among the officers were several ill men, one of them a veteran of the Russo-Turkto the retreat. When the two forces discovered one another they quickly formed into fighting line and the Russians came the next morning they went down the road on with the officers in front of the ranks to cut their way through. The contact was so sudden that there was no confusion at first, in which the Japanese general and his staff with two foreign attaches came along the flanks-to join the army of Rusinder the fire of the Japanese rifles and sians in Japan, which now numbers nearly



STATUETTE OF THEODORE ROO SEVELT AT SAN JUAN HILL By Frederick MacMonnies.

GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT. Statuette of the Chief Executive as Colonel of the Rough Riders.

President Roosevelt was the recipient yesterday of a beautiful equestrian statuette of himself as colonel of the Rough Riders, which is the latest of the works of the eminent sculptor MacMonnies.

The presentation was made at the White House by Miss Janet Scudder of New York, a pupil of MacMonnies, whose work has been accepted for the Luxembourg Galleries at Paris. Besides the President and Miss Scudder, those present at the ceremony, which was quite informal, were Mrs. Roosevelt, the admiral of the navy and Mrs. Dewey and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte. The presentation will prove of notable interest, especially to the art

The President expressed his unfeigned pleasure.
"I now feel myself," said he, laughingly,
"a really great man. The distinction of being done by either St. Gaudens or Mac-Monnies might flatter anybody. I had always hoped to have something in my possession by MacMonnies, but it never occurred to me that I should have some-thing by MacMonnies of me. The statuette is exactly as I should like to have it—the cavalry horse, the rough rider clothes and

the emblematic support to the whole."
When attention was called to the inscription on the shield which supports the horse, "vi virtute vir," meaning a man of physical and moral force, the President expressed his pleasure.

Falls Church Notes. FALLS CHURCH, Va., June 6, 1905.

M. E. Church has sold to R. F. Bishop of Washington, D. C., a one-acre lot from the Greenough estate, corner of Washington and Crossman street, for \$600. Geo. W. Poole has contracted with Mr. Bishop for the erection of a modern residence on

At the annual meeting of the Oakwood cemetery officers were elected as follows: W. N. Febrey, president; E. J. Northrup, secretary; G. A. L. Merrifield, treasurer; M. E. Church, business manager.

Geo. W. Poole is remodeling a portion of the residence of Capt. A. P. Eastman of East Falls Church.

A. D. Cutts of Washington has rented the house belonging to Dr. S. S. Luttrell, on Broad street.

The school board has elected C. H. An-

ing marriage of Miss Ruth Torreyson to Rev. James B. Hupman of Lynchburg

Long Terms for Highwaymen.

The four highwaymen who last summer held up Dana White, paymaster for a New York construction company, and robbed him of \$5,112, were sentenced at Newark, N. J., yesterday. Antonio and Luigi Vatrano, brothers, and Angelo Ben-zevengo were each sentenced to fifteen

years at hard labor in state's prison. Nicholas Vatrano, another brother, and the youngest of the group, received a sentence of ten years at hard labor. A SURPRISE PARTY

HOW THE AUTHORESS TURNED THE TABLES ON HER FRIENDS, A distinguished authoress with her husband noved to a California fruit ranch to get free from

stomach and nervous troubles. She tells her food tory as follows:

"The change to outdoor life, abundance of fresh fruit, etc., did help us some, but as the necessity of cutting out all indigestible foods and thus striking at the root of the trouble, had not sufficiently impressed itself on our minds, we continued to indulge our appetites, till at last I was prostrated for a long time with a serious illness, during which I was simply starved on 'gruel and things.' One day while in this condition I demanded Grape-Nuts, merely because I wanted something I could chew. My wish was complled with, under pr test at first, however, and then as no bad resuits followed, the crisp, nutty grains were allowed

me in the way of humoring a harmless whim. "To the surprise of everyone, the stomach which had persistently refused to retain the sloppy ses usually fed to sick folks, readily assimilated the Grape-Nuts, and I was soon able to take two spoonfuls three times a day, and when I got to that point my health and strength came back to me rapidly. On recovery, and taking up my work again, I adhered to Grape-Nuts food for breakfast and supper, eating a good, plain dinner at noon. In four weeks I gained 10 pounds in

ever since and greatly to my advantage.
"My faith in Grape-Nuts was a matter of much "My faith in Grape-Nuts was a matter of much jesting to my family, and once when my birthday came around, I was told that a special dinner would be prepared to honor the anniversary. When I entered the dining room I was surprised to find it decorated with Grape-Nuts boxes, some empty, some full, and some filled with flowers, etc., etc., and the joke was hilarlously enjoyed. My time came, however, when I returned the surprise by producing a delicious Grape-Nuts pudding, and dates stuffed with rolled Grape-Nuts and cream, Then 'those who came to scoff remained to gorge themselves,' if I may be pardoned the expression,

Ask your dealer for "black liquid."

Window Good quality Opaque Shades, Ze.

Rest Oil Opaque, Soc. Scotch

Solarine Company

Chicago

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Solarine Company

Chicago

Window Good quality Opaque Shades, Ze.

Rest Oil Opaque, Soc. Scotch

Holland, 75c. Hung free. Will

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Chicago

Window Good quality Opaque Shades, Ze.

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